

Core Questions

Year 11

Spring Term

2022/23




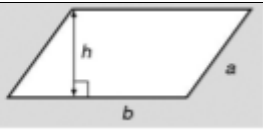
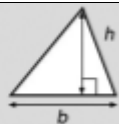
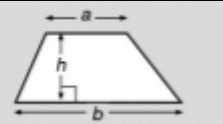
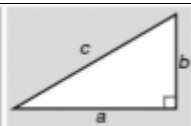
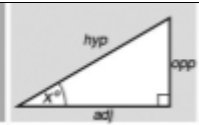
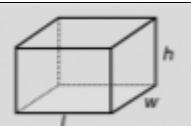
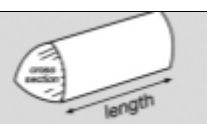
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English

Term	Definition
1. What does the term 'connotation' mean?	An idea or feeling which a word invokes for a person in addition to its literal or primary meaning
2. What is emotive language?	When certain word choices are made to evoke an emotional response from the reader/audience
3. What is an extended metaphor?	A metaphor that unfolds across multiple lines or even paragraphs of text
4. What is a metaphor?	Saying something is something else.
5. What is the narrative voice?	The perspective the story is told from. Some of the main personal pronouns used are I, my, me, we.
6. What is personification?	Giving human feelings and responses to inanimate things or animals, especially in art and literature
7. What is pathetic fallacy?	Using the weather or setting to reflect the mood of the characters.
8. What is repetition?	The action of repeating something that has already been said or written.
9. What is a rhetorical question?	A question asked in order to create a dramatic effect or to make a point rather than to get an answer.
10. What is a simile?	A figure of speech involving the comparison of one thing with another thing of a different kind, using 'like' or 'as', used to make a description more emphatic or vivid.
11. What is symbolism?	The use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities.
12. What is an anecdote?	A short, personal often amusing story to illustrate a point.
13. What is a statistic?	A number or figure to back up a point being made.
14. How many paragraphs should you write for your non-fiction texts?	5 – An introduction, 3 main paragraphs, then a conclusion.
15. How many texts do you have to write about for Paper 2?	2 – one text from the 19 th century, one from the 21 st Century.

Maths

CQ	Question	Answer
1	What is the formula for the area of a rectangle?	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">Rectangle = $l \times w$</div>  </div>
2	What is the formula for the area of a parallelogram?	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">Parallelogram = $b \times h$</div>  </div>
3	What is the formula for the area of a triangle?	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">Triangle = $\frac{1}{2} b \times h$</div>  </div>
4	What is the formula for the area of a trapezium?	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">Trapezium = $\frac{1}{2}(a + b)h$</div>  </div>
5	What is the diameter formula for the Circumference of a circle?	Circumference = $\pi \times \text{diameter}, C = \pi d$
6	What is the radius formula for the circumference fo a circle?	Circumference = $2 \times \pi \times \text{radius}, C = 2\pi r$
7	What is the formula for the area of a circle?	Area of a circle = $\pi \times \text{radius squared}, A = \pi r^2$
8	What is the formula for Pythagoras theorem?	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;"> Pythagoras' Theorem For a right-angled triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ </div>  </div>
9	What are the three trig ratios?	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;"> Trigonometric ratios (new to F) $\sin x^\circ = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}, \cos x^\circ = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}, \tan x^\circ = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}$ </div>  </div>
10	What is the formula for the volume of a cuboid?	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">Cuboid = $l \times w \times h$</div>  </div>
11	What is the formula for the volume of a prism?	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">Prism = area of cross section \times length</div>  </div>

12	What is the formula for the volume of a cylinder	Cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$	
13	What is the formula for speed?	Speed $\text{speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$	
14	What is the formula for Density?	Density $\text{density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$	
15	What is the formula for Pressure?	Pressure $\text{pressure} = \frac{\text{force}}{\text{area}}$	

History

Germany 1-133

Conflict in Asia (Korea & Vietnam) 134-201

1	What was the name of Germany's last Emperor (Kaiser)?	Wilhelm II
2	Why did Bismarck resign as Chancellor	Lots of arguments with the Kaiser.
3	Which country was Kaiser Wilhelm jealous of in terms of Empire, industry and military?	Britain
4	What was the economic growth under the Kaiser?	By 1914 Germany produced 1/3 of the world's electrical goods. Germany led the world in engineering and had very successful chemical and steel industries.
5	Why was socialism growing in influence by 1900?	Industrialisation made some very rich, but ordinary workers pay was low and working conditions were poor
6	How did Germany industrialise	The population increased from 49-65 million by 1910 and many moved from farms to work in industries in towns and cities.
7	Who controlled the army during the Kaiser's reign?	The army was commanded by the Kaiser. It was a source of pride for Germany.
8	Why did Trade Unions grow by 1914?	Workers were looking for better pay and conditions. They organised strikes.
9	What was Germany's foreign policy called?	Weltpolitik
10	Who could vote in Germany in 1900?	Men over age of 25
11	What was the Kaisers role?	Controlled the Army, proposed laws.
12	What reforms did the Kaiser make by 1900 in response to demands?	Sunday working was banned, Children under 13 couldn't work Food prices lowered Workers' pensions
13	Who was in charge of the Navy?	Admiral von Tirpitz
14	What was the first Naval Law?	Passed in 1898, agreed to build 7 new battleships.
15	What was the second Navy Law?	Doubled the size of the existing Navy (new total 38)
16	Who surrendered to Germany in 1917	Russia
17	When did USA join the war?	1917
18	How did Britain put pressure on the German population?	Blockade of Merchant ships
19	What economic problems did Germany face in WWI?	Workers went to fight Factories produced weapons Industry only produced 2/3 of what it did in 1913. Government ran out of money.
20	What evidence was there of war weariness?	A political party formed was formed that was anti-war – USPD Protests and riots in street
21	Why did workers strike?	Workers wages were kept low but some factory owners made huge profits.
22	What did the Sailors in Kiel do?	Mutiny

23	When did Germany surrender?	November 11 th 1918.
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Weimar Republic (1919-1929)

24	Give one reason why the Kaiser abdicated	Failure of the war No support from army Forced to by allies
25	What was the nickname given to the government for signing the armistice?	November Criminals
26	Name one way Germany was effected by the first world war	2 million died 4 million wounded Government's debt trebled to 150 billion marks Food shortages because of naval blockade
27	Who was the first President of the Weimar Republic?	Ebert
28	What was the name of the government set up before the Weimar Republic was established	The Council of People's Representatives
29	Name a group or person Ebert gained support from in the first months of the Weimar Republic	Civil servants General Groener Leaders of industry (Hugo Stinnes) Trade Union
30	Why was the Weimar Republic called the Weimar Republic?	Met in Weimar rather than Berlin because of violence and unrest in Berlin
31	Who was Head of the Weimar Republic?	President
32	Who was head of the government of the Weimar Republic?	Chancellor
33	Name a strength of the Weimar constitution	Democratic - Proportional representation meant every party had a fair share of seats and no one person had too much power.
34	Name a weakness of the Weimar constitution	Led to coalitions Hard to make decisions Weak and reliant on army
35	Give a reason why the German people hated the Treaty of Versailles.	Loss of land Felt like a dikat High reparations War guilt Cuts to army Stab in the back
36	What was proportional representation?	Percentage of votes = percentage of seats
37	Which group tried to seize power in January 1919?	Spartacists
38	Which group helped the government beat them?	Freikorps
39	Who led the Spartacists	Karl Liebknecht Rosa Luxemburg
40	What was the name of the attempt to seize power by the Free Corps in 1920?	Kapp Putsch

41	Name a Weimar politician who was assassinated between 1919 and 1923	Hugo Haasse Matthias Erzberger Walther Rathenau
42	Why did the French and Belgians invade the Ruhr in 1923?	Germans stopped paying reparations
43	What was the name for the strike the German people did in protest?	passive resistance
44	How many Germans were killed by the occupying soldiers?	132
45	How many soldiers did the French have to invade the Ruhr?	75,000
46	What percentage of coal, iron and steel reserves were in the Ruhr?	80%
47	What caused hyperinflation?	Printing of money to pay strikers
48	What was the price of a loaf of bread in 1923?	200,000 billion marks
49	Name a negative effect of the hyperinflation	People couldn't afford to buy basics There were shortages of food People lost their savings
50	Who benefited from hyperinflation?	People with loans; People who had goods they could sell; Foreign visitors
51	What was the name of the new currency introduced to solve hyperinflation?	Rentenmark
52	name a way the Dawes plan helped Germany economically	Reduced the amount of reparations to be paid Loaned Germany \$25 billion
53	What agreement extended reparations payments for another 59 years?	Young Plan
54	Why did the French agree to leave the Ruhr	Germany agreed to a policy of fulfilment
55	What did the Locarno Pact do?	Agreed borders Permanently demilitarised the Rhineland
56	What group was Germany allowed to join in 1926	The League of Nations
57	What did the Kellogg-Briand Pact agree?	Promised that countries would not use war to achieve foreign policy aims.
58	Name a consequence of Stresemann's work	Improved Germany's economy Made Germany dependant on US loans Made people more confident in WR and less likely to vote for extremist parties
59	Name an area which improved standard of living for Germans between 1924 - 29.	Unemployment rates dropped Wages and work conditions improved Housing improved War veterans and widows were paid pensions Education improved
60	Name a way in which the rights of women improved under the Weimar Republic	They could vote They could join the government

		They had equal rights with men They had equal marriage rights They had equal rights at work
61	Name ways life for women improved under the Weimar Republic	More went to work They wore new fashions, make up and jewellery They smoke and drank
62	Name a way culture changed during the Weimar Republic	Art Architecture Cinema

Hitler's rise to power

63	When did Hitler join the German Worker's Party	September 1919
64	Name an idea from the Twenty-Five Point Programme:	Get rid of treaty of Versailles Pure blood within race = Aryans and no Jews More land and territory for Germans
65	How did Hitler build a following of supporters	his appeal as a public speaker
66	When did Hitler become leader of the Nazi party	July 1921
67	Give a name of someone who Hitler surrounded himself with to help him during his early rule of the Nazi party	Hess Goering Streicher Rohm Ludendorff
68	What was the name of the Nazi private army set up in 1921?	SA
69	Why did the Nazis attempt their putsch in November 1923?	Disliked the Weimar Republic Copied Mussolini Angry at Hyperinflation
70	Who was the leader of the Bavarian government who was held at gunpoint?	Kahr
71	Give a reason why the Munich Putsch failed	Lack of support from Bavarian leaders Lack of support from army Hitler was shot at and injured
72	How long did Hitler spend in prison after the putsch?	9 months
73	How did the Nazis change tactics after the Munich Putsch?	Tried to get into power politically
74	What was the name of Hitler's book	Mein Kampf
75	How many members did the SA have by 1930	400,000
78	When was the SS set up?	1930
79	When was the Bamberg Conference?	1926
80	How many seats in the Reichstag did the Nazis have in 1928?	12
81	What was the world economic event that happened in 1929 made more people vote from extremist parties?	Wall Street Crash
82	How many people were unemployed in Germany by 1933	Six million
83	Which Chancellor failed to deal with unemployment during 1930 - 32?	Bruning

84	Which parties particularly gained support after the Wall Street Crash	KPD (communist) Nazis
85	Give a reason why people voted for the Nazis during the Depression:	Hitler's promises Personal appeal of Hitler Policies that appealed to different sections of German society Fear of communists
86	What percentage of votes did Hitler gain when he lost the election for president against Hindenburg in March 1932	30%
87	What percentage of votes did Hitler gain when he lost the election for president against Hindenburg in April 1932	36%
88	Name a policy of Brunings that lost him support	Ban of SS and SA He wanted to force landowner to sell their land for housing for the unemployed
89	When did Von Papen become Chancellor?	30th May 1932
90	Why was Von Papen sacked?	The Nazis were gaining more power in elections
91	Who became Chancellor in December 1932?	Von Schleicher
92	Why was Hitler given the job of Chancellor	Von Papen and Hindenburg thought he could be controlled
93	What date was Hitler made Chancellor?	30th January 1933

Nazi control and dictatorship

94	When was the Reichstag Fire?	27th February 1933
95	Who was blamed for the Reichstag Fire?	Van der Lubbe (dutch Communist)
96	What powers did the Decree for the Protection of the People and State give Hitler	Imprison political opponents Ban communist newspapers
97	How many seats did the Nazis gain in the March elections?	288
98	Which political party did the Nazis join with to get a majority in the Reichstag?	Centre / Nationalists
99	What power did the Enabling Law give Hitler?	Make his own laws without reichstag
100	What groups did Hitler ban after the Enabling Act?	Trade Unions Political Parties Local Government
101	Who was arrested on the Night of the Long Knives?	Rohm Von Papen
102	When did Hindenburg die?	August 1934
103	To whom did the army swear an oath to?	Hitler
104	Name an organisation used by Hitler to control his police state?	SS SA The Gestapo
105	Who was the leader of the SS?	Himmler
106	How many people were in concentration camps by 1939?	150,000
107	When and where was the first concentration camp set up?	Dachau 1933

108	What groups of people were placed in concentration camps?	Prostitutes Homosexuals Jews Political prisoners
109	Name something brought under Nazi control to help the Nazis control the legal system	Judges Law courts
110	Who was in charge of propaganda?	Goebbels
111	Name a form of propaganda used by the Nazis	The Press Radios Rallies Sport Arts Architecture Music Literature Film
112	How many household had radios by 1939?	70%
113	Where were mass rallies famously held?	Nuremberg
114	What event was held in Germany in 1936?	Olympics
115	When did the Nazis hold a mass book burning?	May 1933
116	How many films did the Nazis produce	1300
117	Name an individual with the Protestant church that opposed the Nazi party	Niemoller
118	Name a youth group that opposed the Nazis	The Edelweiss Pirates The Swing Youth

Life in Nazi Germany

119	Name the 3 things women were expected to do under Nazi rule	Kinder Kirche Kuche
120	What did the law for the encourage of marriage offer couples?	loans
121	How many children did a women have to have to be awarded a mother's cross	Bronze = 4 Silver = 6 Gold = 8
122	What programme encouraged single women to breed with SS officers?	Lebensborn
123	What were children taught in History lessons?	German history
124	What became compulsory for children in 1935?	Hitler Youth
125	What was the name of the group for young girls	The League of German Maidens
126	Name a way the Nazis reduced unemployment:	job creation e.g autobahns invisible unemployment labour service rearmament
127	Give a way workers were controlled.	DAF; Strength through joy Controls on wages; Control on work hours; Beauty of Labour
128	What was 'Strength through Joy'?	organised activities in free time for workers

129	Why did the Nazis persecute the Jews?	Hated them racially Blamed them for war
130	Name another group persecuted by the Nazis	Slavs Gypsies Homosexuals Disabled
131	When was a boycott of Jewish businesses held?	30th March 1933
132	Describe a term of the Nuremburg Laws:	Banned marriage to aryan No longer a citizen No longer able to vote
133	What was the name given to the week of violence against the Jews in November 1938?	Kristallnacht

Korean War

	Core Question	Answer
134	What does the term 'Cold War' mean?	A war without fighting / a war of words / ideological conflict
135	Name one difference between capitalism and communism.	Democracy vs. dictatorship / individual profit vs. state owned / freedom of speech vs. limits
136	How had Russia taken over Eastern Europe?	Rigged elections / murder & Terror
137	What was the name of the American policy that aimed to stop the spread of communism?	Truman Doctrine / Policy of Containment
138	Which country controlled Korea between 1904 and 1945?	Japan
139	What was the name given to the dividing line between North Korea and South Korea?	38th parallel
140	In what year were separate governments set up in North and South Korea?	1948
141	What was the name of the leader of North Korea?	Kim Il Sung
142	What was the name of the leader of South Korea?	Syngman Rhee
143	Which country became communist in 1949? Why did Stalin refuse Kim Il Sung's request to invade in 1949?	China Until China was Communist, there was not enough of a Communist hold in Asia.
144	What happened in relations between North and South Korea on 25th June 1950?	Forces from North Korea invaded the South

145	What was the name of the US president who appealed to the United Nations Security Council to support US military action in Korea?	Harry Truman
146	Why didn't the Soviet Union use their power of veto to prevent the United Nations taking action in Korea?	They were boycotting due to China absence (America didn't support new Communist government)
147	What was the name of the US General put in charge of the UN troops?	General Douglas MacArthur
148	After the first North Korean attack what was the name of the only area of South Korea that had not been conquered?	Pusan
149	Where did the UN forces launch a successful amphibious attack?	Inchon
150	What was the name of the river close to the Chinese border where UN troops reached after they crossed the 38th parallel in October 1950?	Yalu River
151	What was the name given to the Chinese troops who joined the war to help North Korea?	People's Volunteer Army
152	What tactical mistake did MacArthur make when he attempted to renew his attack on the Chinese?	He split his forces in two
153	What was the capital of South Korea that the Chinese forces took over on 4th January 1951?	Seoul
154	What military action did MacArthur advise on December, 1950?	Dropping the atomic bomb
155	What happened to General MacArthur in April 1951?	He was dismissed (sacked) / fell out with Truman
156	What happened to the Korean War by early summer 1951 (similar to WW1)?	Reached a stalemate
157	Who was elected as the new President of USA in 1952?	Dwight (Ike) Eisenhower
158	What happened to Stalin in 1953 which impacted on the end of the Korean War?	He died
159	Why did North Korea and China agree to an armistice after Stalin's death?	They were concerned they would not get continued support from Russia.
160	When was the armistice / cease-fire eventually signed?	27th July 1953
161	What was the main point of disagreement between the two sides in the negotiations for peace?	Prisoners of war
162	What is the name of the land between North Korea and South Korea set up as part of the armistice which is still in place today?	De-militarised zone

163	Were there any gains from the War for Korea?	None – border remained along the 38 th Parallel
164	What was a loss of the war for Korea?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huge casualties – 1.3 million – equal numbers from North and South (military and civilians) • One in ten civilians dead • Industry and agriculture ruined • Millions of refugees created • Korea split into North and South – not united.
165	What was a gain from the war for the UN?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gained respect by taking direct action • Used their forces to stop aggression • Achieved joint action – more effective than League of Nations.
166	What was a loss from the War for the UN?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 30,000 casualties - most were US troops • Only able to act because USSR were not at Security Council meetings and couldn't veto action in Korea.
167	What was a gain from the War for the USSR?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved close friendship with Communist China • Conflict between China and USA was to Russia's advantage.
168	What was a loss from the War for the USSR?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forced into expensive arms race with USA
169	What was a gain from the War for China?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gained respect of Communist supporters in Asia • Saved North Korea from American control • USSR gave them lots of weapons and money • North Korea acted as a buffer state on its borders
170	What was a loss from the War for China?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over half a million casualties • Failed to win South Korea for Communism. • Increased US protection and help for Chiang Kai-Shek on Formosa • Suffered loss of potential trade with USA
171	What was the Human cost of War for Korea?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huge casualties – 1.3 million – equal numbers from North and South (military and civilians) • One in ten civilians dead
172	What was the Human cost of war for UN	Over 30,000 casualties - most were US troops
173	What was the Human cost of war for China?	500,000 casualties

Vietnam War

	Core Question	Answer
174	Who ruled over IndoChina before the Second World War?	France
175	Who took control of IndoChina during the Second World War?	Japan
176	What countries were in IndoChina?	Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam

177	Who led the resistance movement in Vietnam during the War?	Ho Chi Minh
178	What political ideology did Minh follow?	Communism
179	Who took control of Vietnam during the Second World War?	Japan
180	Why did France pull out of Vietnam in 1954?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France's rule over Vietnam (Indo-China) • Battle of Dien Bien Phu • Geneva Convention • Opposition to Diem in South Vietnam
181	What happened after French colonial ended in Vietnam?	In 1954, North and South Vietnam split along the 17 th Parallel. It was agreed to hold elections in 1956 to unify the two parts of Vietnam. Ngo Dinh Diem, the ruler of South Vietnam, refused to hold elections.
182	What organisation did Minh establish in 1960?	In 1960, Minh set up the National Liberation Front (NLF) in South Vietnam, which started a guerrilla war to take over South Vietnam from Diem and his American backers.
183	What was South Vietnam like in the early 1960s?	It was corrupt and unpopular and persecuted the poor Buddhist peasants. By 1963, most of South Vietnam's rural areas were under Vietcong control - the ARVN (South Vietnamese army) could not defeat them.
184	What event happened in South Vietnam in 1963 resulting in a change in the government in the country?	In 1963, the US supported a military coup, which murdered Diem and put a military government in South Vietnam.
185	How did the US become involved in the Vietnam War?	Kennedy had sent advisors to help the South Vietnamese army.
186	Why did the USA increase their involvement in Vietnam?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political reasons e.g. containment, domino theory, elections, France as ally • Economic reasons e.g. trade • Weakness of ARVN against the North Vietnamese troops
187	What events led to full scale military conflict in Vietnam?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gulf of Tonkin incident - The North Vietnamese attacked the USS Maddox in August 1964 at the Gulf of Tonkin, and then killed US soldiers in February 1965. • The decision of US Congress and LBJ's reaction - GULF OF TONKIN RESOLUTION LBJ used the attack on USS Maddox to convince congress to grant him 'any means necessary' to defend USA from attack by North Vietnam.
188	What were the tactics of the Vietcong?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guerrilla warfare, booby traps, hanging on to their belts, spider holes, tunnel network, weapons used, support from USSR and China, Ho Chi Minh trails etc. • Motivations and morale of Vietcong
189	What tactics were used by the US army?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic hamlets, airstrikes (Operation Rolling Thunder), search and destroy (My Lai), advanced weapons, chemical warfare e.g. agent orange, napalm, winning the hearts and minds • Lack of motivation, inexperience and low morale of the US troops

190	What was the Tet Offensive (January 1968)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A major turning in point in the war for USA. The VC launched a major attack on about 100 Vietnamese cities. • OUTCOMES: The VC lost about 10,000 experienced fighters, severely weakening its power. • Before TET the USA believed it could win the war. After TET the US realised they would need more troops (and therefore more casualties) if they were going to win. • The media showed that the US Army couldn't even win in the cities. It also showed the brutality of the South Vietnamese army / police. Photo of VC execution. This led to protests in US.
191	What was the My Lai Massacre (1968)?	A search and destroy mission in village of My Lai that killed nearly 400 civilians, mostly women, children and old men. No VC fighters were found. When the story emerged, there was an investigation. Photos appeared in LIFE magazine. The event deeply shocked the US public and undermined the war effort. Some say this contributed to the Kent State Protests of 1970.
192	Who protested against the war in Vietnam?	Students, veterans, Black Americans, draft dodgers etc.
193	What protests were there against the Vietnam War?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1968 there were protests across the USA – civil rights for African American, poverty and the Vietnam War. • The War showed the inequalities in US society. Many white young men were able to avoid conscription by joining university, this was not the same for African Americans. • African Americans were more likely to become casualties of war even though there were fewer of them. • 1970 Kent State Massacre. US National guard opened fire on unarmed students protesting about the bombing of Cambodia. 4 students were killed. Seen worldwide. • By 1969, the USA was being humiliated in Vietnam. It was clear better technology was not going to win the war.
194	What was the importance of the media during the Vietnam war?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War in your living room • Key images/scenes e.g. napalm on children, South Vietnamese police shooting Vietcong suspect, My Lai etc. • Walter Cronkite – influential reporter
195	What was the impact of the media on the Vietnam war?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American attitudes were already turning against war – media reflected their views • Casualties was a more important reason for a loss of support for war • Shocking scenes rare on TV – less than 25% of reports showed dead/wounded soldiers • 1965 – 1970 – only 76 out of 2,300 reports showed heavy fighting – only 16% of criticism of government policy came from journalists – majority of criticism came from public and other officials.

196	How did Nixon fight the Vietnam War during his presidency?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1968 – LBJ did not stand for re-election. Nixon (republican) wins the election on promise to end the war. • Nixon secretly escalates war whilst publically trying to negotiate peace at the same time. He wanted 'Peace with Honour' – ie he doesn't want to look like he has lost. He tries 4 different ways to end war: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Puts pressure on USSR and China (both want to improve relations with USA by end of 1960s as they have fallen out with each other. 2. Peace Negotiations with N Vietnam (Henry Kissinger was his negotiator) – who shares nobel peace prize with Le Duc Tho (NV) 3. Vietnamisation – building up of South Vietnamese troops and withdrawal of US troops. 4. Bombing (Operation Linebacker) – Nixon increased bombing of N Vietnam to show he wasn't weak. He also invaded other nations e.g. Laos and Cambodia.
197	Why did the Watergate scandal force Nixon to resign?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 1957 – 5 men caught by police inside Democratic Party Offices – men were attempting to bug the Watergate building – wanted to listen in to Democrat meetings. • Men were Republicans working for CREEP (Campaign to Re-Elect the President) • Republicans claim to know nothing about it – Nixon won election by landslide. • Media finds that Nixon recorded all conversations in his office – Supreme Court demanded access to tapes – Nixon refused. • Tapes eventually released but are missing sections. • Nixon threatened with impeachment (vote to remove him as President) • August 1974 – Nixon resigns.
198	How did the war in Vietnam come to an end?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paris Peace Talks – Le Duc Tho and the role of Henry Kissinger • US troops withdraw in 1973 • The fall of Saigon to communists in 1975 and the evacuation of Saigon
199	Why did the USA withdraw from the war in Vietnam?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low morale and inexperienced troops. After 1967 troops were conscripted. Young, inexperienced and scared. Compared to committed, experienced VC fighters • Tactics of VC Guerrilla warfare outsmarted superior technology of USA. • Declining support for USA in South Vietnam US tactics killed thousands of innocent civilians. SV's government was corrupt. => loss of support for USA from S Vietnamese people USA was supposed to be helping • The press and the media 1964-67/8 most US media did not criticise the war. However after 1968, TV showed graphic and violent reports. By 1968 there were 500,000 soldiers in Vietnam. Many soldiers were

		<p>coming back injured. Walter Cronkite from CBS news suggested war in Vietnam was 'unwinnable'. This had big impact on public opinion. The My Lai coverage shocked the US public and turned opinion against the war.</p>
200	<p>What were the impacts of the Vietnam War on Vietnam?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The North Vietnamese army - the NVA - massacred thousands of South Vietnamese after the Americans had left. Many people tried to flee South Vietnam (eg the "boat people"). • The Vietnamese had to fight wars against Cambodia and China before their independence was secured. • Vietnam was ruined - its infrastructure was destroyed, thousands of its people had been killed, and its farmland was polluted by American chemical warfare. It remains one of the poorest countries in the world.
201	<p>What were the impacts of the Vietnam War on America?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 58,000 Americans died in Vietnam. • The war had cost so much that President Johnson's Great Society programme of social reform had to be cancelled. • Loss of confidence: America had failed to "contain" communism. In 1973, Nixon announced that America was abandoning the Truman Doctrine. It was nearly 20 years before America again intervened militarily in world affairs. - The domino theory was proved to be wrong. The fall of South Vietnam to communism was not immediately followed by a similar effect in other countries. • News of atrocities such as the killings at My Lai lost the US its claim to moral superiority, and its status as the world's defender of freedom and right. • 700,000 Vietnam veterans suffered psychological after-effects.

Spanish

1	At the moment , I have two jobs part time	Actualmente tengo dos trabajos a tiempo parcial .
2	I work (the) Saturdays in a shoe shop in my town	Trabajo los sábados en una zapatería en mi pueblo.
3	I sell shoes of course!	¡Vendo zapatos por supuesto!
4	I enjoy my job. It's very rewarding but at the same time demanding .	Disfruto de mi trabajo. Es muy gratificante pero al mismo tiempo exigente .
5	The shop is always very busy and full of people .	La tienda siempre está muy ocupada y llena de gente .
6	On Friday nights I work as a waiter in a restaurant.	Los viernes por la noche trabajo como camarero en un restaurante.
7	I serve tasty food especially meat and fish.	Sirvo comida sabrosa especialmente la carne y el pescado.
8	I don't complain about my salary since	No me quejo de mi sueldo ya que
9	they pay me well and I would say that I earn enough money.	me pagan bien y diría que gano bastante dinero.
10	I earn eight pounds an hour and tips also.	Gano ocho libras a la hora y propinas también.
11	In addition, I get on well with my boss because he treats me well	Además, me cae bien mi jefe porque me trata bien
12	and the timetable is good, it's flexible.	y el horario está bien, es flexible.
13	I am in charge of serving the drinks.	Me encargo de servir las bebidas.
14	When I'm older, my dream would be to work as a doctor	Cuando sea mayor, mi sueño sería trabajar como médico
15	since I've always wanted to help people	dado que siempre he querido ayudar a la gente
16	If I get good marks, I'm going to study medicine in (the) university	Si saco buenas notas, voy a estudiar medicina en la universidad
17	and so I don't need to worry about finding a job	y así que no me hace falta preocuparme por encontrar trabajo.

Buddhist beliefs

	Core Question	Answer
1	What is Buddhism?	A religion founded around 2500 years ago by Siddhartha Gautama.
2	What does the term Buddha mean?	A title given to someone who has achieved enlightenment; usually used to refer to Siddhartha Gautama.
3	What are the Four Sights?	Old age, illness, death and a holy man. These four sights led the Buddha to leave his life of luxury in the palace.
4	What is Jataka?	The Jataka tales are popular stories about the life of the Buddha.
5	What does ascetic mean?	Living a simple and strict lifestyle with few pleasures or possessions. Someone who follows ascetic practices.
6	What is meditation?	A practice of calming and focusing the mind and reflecting deeply on specific teachings to find their true meaning.
7	What is the Middle Way?	Living a life between the two extremes (not poverty not luxury).
8	What is enlightenment?	The gaining of true knowledge about the self or the nature of reality. Usually through meditation and self-discipline. In Buddhism it is gaining freedom from the cycle of rebirth (samsara).
9	Who was Mara?	A demon that represents spiritual obstacles, especially temptations.
10	What are the three watches of the night?	The three realisations that the Buddha made in order to achieve enlightenment. 1) He gained knowledge of all of his previous lives. 2) He understood the repeating cycle of samsara (life, death and rebirth) and that we are all reborn depending on our karma. 3) He came to understand why suffering happens and how to overcome it.
11	Who were the five ascetics?	The Buddha's first five students; five monks who followed ascetic practices.
12	What is Dhamma / Dharma?	The Buddha's teachings.
13	What are the three refuges (also known as jewels or treasures)?	Buddha, Dharma, Sangha (community).
14	What is Pali?	The language of the earliest Buddhist scriptures.
15	What is Sanskrit?	The language used in later Indian Buddhist texts.
16	What is dependent arising?	The idea that all things happen (arise) in dependence upon conditions.
17	What is the Tibetan wheel of life?	The image that symbolises samsara, often found in Tibetan Buddhist monasteries and temples.
18	What are nidanas?	The 12 factors that illustrate the process of birth, death and rebirth.
19	What is samsara?	The repeating cycle of birth, life, death and rebirth.

20	What is kamma / karma?	A person's actions; the idea that skilful (good) actions result in happiness and unskilful (bad) ones result in suffering.
21	What is nibbana / nirvana?	A state of complete enlightenment, happiness and peace.
22	What are the Three marks of existence?	Dukkha, Anicca and Anatta.
23	What is dukkha?	There is suffering. The first noble truth.
24	What is anicca?	Impermanence. The idea that everything changes.
25	What is anatta?	The idea that people do not have a permanent, fixed self or soul.
26	What are the Four Noble Truths?	The four truths that the Buddha taught about suffering.
27	What is samudaya?	The second noble truth; there are causes of suffering.
28	What is nirodha?	The third noble truth; suffering can be stopped.
29	What is magga?	The fourth noble truth; the way to stop suffering (the Eightfold path)
30	What is Tanha?	Craving; desiring or wanting something.
31	What are the Three Poisons?	Greed (cockerel), hatred (snake) and ignorance (pig); the main causes of suffering.
32	What is the Eightfold Path?	Eight aspects that Buddhists practice and live by in order to achieve enlightenment.
33	What is the Threefold way?	The Eightfold path is grouped into three sections of ethics, meditation and wisdom.
34	What is Sila?	Ethics. Emphasises the importance of skilful (good) actions as the basis for spiritual progress.
35	What is Samadhi?	Meditation. The role of meditation in the process of spiritual development.
36	What is Panna?	Wisdom. Buddhist approaches to understand the nature of reality.
37	What is Theravada Buddhism?	'The school of the elders.' An ancient Buddhist tradition found in southern Asia.
38	What are the five aggregates?	The five aspects that make up a person. 1) form (our bodies) 2) sensation (our feelings) 3) perception (our recognition of what things are) 4) mental formations (our thoughts) 5) consciousness (our awareness of things)
39	What is Mahayana Buddhism?	An umbrella term to describe some later Buddhist traditions including Pure Land, Tibetan and Zen Buddhism.
40	What is sunyata?	Emptiness; the idea that nothing has a separate independent self or soul.
41	What is Buddha-nature?	The idea that everyone has the essence (spirit /part) of a Buddha inside them.
42	What is Buddhahood?	When someone achieves enlightenment and becomes a Buddha.
43	What is an Arhat?	For Theravada Buddhists, someone who has become enlightened.
44	What is a Bodhisattva?	For Mahayana Buddhists, someone who has become enlightened but chooses to remain in the cycle of samsara to help others achieve enlightenment as well.

45	What are the six perfections?	In Mahayana Buddhism, the six perfections they try to achieve: 1) generosity 2) morality (good morals) 3) patience 4) energy (perseverance) 5) meditation 6) wisdom
46	What is Pure Land Buddhism?	A Mahayana form of Buddhism based on the belief in Amitabha Buddha.
47	Who is Amitabha Buddha?	The Buddha worshipped by Pure Land Buddhists.
48	What is Sukhavati?	The paradise where Amitabha Buddha lives and where Pure Land Buddhists aim to be reborn.

Buddhist practices

	Core Question	Answer
1	What is a temple?	A place where Buddhists come together to worship.
2	What is a gompa?	A hall or building where Tibetan Buddhists meditate.
3	What is a stupa?	A small building in a monastery that sometimes contain holy relics (remains).
4	What is a monastery / vihara?	A place where Buddhist monks and nuns live.
5	What is a shrine?	An area with a statue of the Buddha or Bodhisattva, which provides Buddhists with a focal point for meditation and devotion.
6	What is a Buddha rupa?	A statue of the Buddha, often sitting cross-legged in a meditation pose.
7	What is puja?	An act of worship.
8	What is chanting?	In Buddhism, reciting from the Buddhist scriptures e.g. the five moral precepts.
9	What is a mantra?	A short sequence of sacred syllables e.g. 'om mani padme hum' over and over again.
10	What are mala?	Normally 108 prayer beads that are used to count the number of recitations in a mantra.
11	What is bowing?	Bending the body three times in front of a shrine, to recall the three refuges.
12	What is meditation?	A practice of calming and focusing the mind, reflecting deeply on specific teachings to find their true meaning.
13	What is samatha meditation?	Also known as the 'calming' meditation. A type of meditation that involves calming the mind and developing deeper concentration.
14	What is mindfulness of breathing?	A meditation practice focusing on the experience of breathing.
15	What is vipassana meditation?	Also known as 'insight' meditation. A type of meditation that involves developing an understanding of the nature of reality (how things really are in the world).
16	What is zazen meditation?	Zazen means 'seated'. A type of meditation in Zen Buddhism that requires awareness of the present moment.
17	What is a walking meditation?	To meditate whilst walking.
18	What are visualisations?	Imagining or 'seeing' an object in one's mind.
19	What is a thangka?	A detailed painting of a Buddha or a Bodhisattva.

20	What is a mandala?	An intricate circle-shaped pattern (often made of sand) that is used in meditation.
21	What is meant by transferring merit?	Transferring the good karma of one person to a person who has died to give them a more favourable rebirth.
22	What is a sky burial?	Where a dead body is left in a high place as a gift to the vultures.
23	What is a chorten?	A memorial stupa where a person's ashes are kept after cremation.
24	What is a festival?	A day or period of celebration for religious reasons.
25	What is Wesak?	A Theravada festival that celebrates the Buddha's birth, enlightenment and passing away into parinirvana (the final stage of nirvana). It is celebrated on the full moon during the month of Vesak which usually falls in May.
26	What is Parinirvana Day?	A Mahayana festival in February that commemorates (remembers and honours) the Buddha's passing away.
27	What is a retreat?	A period of time spent away from everyday life in order to focus on meditation.
28	What is karma / kamma?	A person's actions; the idea that skilful (good) actions result in happiness and unskilful (bad) actions result in suffering.
29	What is meant by skilful?	Good, ethical actions or behaviour.
30	What is meant by unskilful?	Bad, unethical actions or behaviour.
31	What is karuna?	Compassion. Feeling concerned for the suffering of other people and wanting to relieve their suffering.
32	What are the four sublime states?	The four qualities that Buddha taught Buddhists to develop. These are love, compassion, sympathetic joy and equanimity (having composure or being calm and level-headed).
33	What is metta?	Loving kindness. Showing benevolent, kind and a friendly attitude towards other people.
34	What are the Five Moral Precepts?	The five rules or principles that Buddhists try to follow and live by to have an ethical and moral (good) life e.g. The first moral precept is 'do not harm any living thing.'
35	What are the Six Perfections?	The six qualities that Mahayana Buddhists try to develop in order to live as Bodhisattvas.

Business Studies

Branding	The promotion of a particular product or company by means of advertising and distinctive design
Logo	A symbol or other small design adopted by an organization to identify its products, uniform, vehicles, etc.
Slogan	A short and striking or memorable phrase used in advertising.
Jingles	A short slogan, verse, or tune designed to be easily remembered, especially as used in advertising.
USP	A feature or characteristic of a product, service, etc. that distinguishes it from others of a similar nature and makes it more appealing
Differentiation	The marketing of generally similar products with minor variations that are used by consumers when making a choice
Adding value	Added value means the additional or differential characteristics of a product or service that make consumers choose that product or service over the competition. Added value normally emanates from the service, the customer care, or the brand.
Customer loyalty	Customer loyalty is an ongoing positive relationship between a customer and a business. It's what drives repeat purchases
Promotional plan	A promotional plan is the advertising strategy that a business will implement to sell its product or service
SMART Objectives	A SMART goal is used to help guide goal setting. SMART is an acronym that stands for Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Timely.
Promotional mix	The Promotional Mix refers to the blend of several promotional tools used by the business to create, maintain and increase the demand of goods and services.
Advertising	The activity of making products or services known about and persuading people to buy them
Sales promotion	Sales promotion is the process of persuading a potential customer to buy the product
Public relations	Public relations covers a broad series of activities where a business manages its relationships with different parts of the public, e.g. customers, the media, local communities, suppliers, employees and investors.
Direct marketing	Direct marketing is a catch-all term that describes a range of promotional activities that are aimed directly at the customer, so bringing the promotional message straight to the target audience e.g. mail, email, telemarketing.
Personal selling	Personal selling is when a salesperson meets a potential buyer or buyers face-to-face with the aim of selling a product or service.
Business pitch	Personal selling is when a salesperson meets a potential buyer or buyers face-to-face with the aim of selling a product or service.

Health and Social Care

	CORE QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Explain what is meant by a holistic approach to health and wellbeing.	This means understanding and meeting a person's physical, intellectual, emotional and social needs.
2	Explain the term genetic inheritance.	Genes that are inherited by children from both their parents. Genetic inheritance is a physical factor that can have positive and negative effects on a persons health and wellbeing.
3	Explain the term genetic predisposition.	Some people are predisposed (more likely) to develop conditions because of their genetic makeup, for examples heart disease, cancer, and diabetes. Whether a person develops these depends on lifestyle and environmental factors, such as diet and exercise, air quality and level of stress.
4	Define ill health.	Ill health is a physical factor that can have a negative effect on health and wellbeing. Ill heath may be described as acute or chronic.
5	Explain chronic illness.	Chronic illness comes on more slowly and lasts for a long period of time, sometimes a lifetime. Often physical symptoms can be treated with medication, but not usually cured. Examples include diabetes and bipolar disorder.
6	Explain acute illness.	Illness that starts quickly and lasts for a short period of time. Due to acute illnesses only lasting a short period of time this means negative effects are usually short term and usually people recover completely.
7	Explain the link between chronic and acute illness.	Long-term conditions, such as chronic heart disease, may lead to acute illness, such as heart attack.
8	Define a balanced diet.	A balanced diet maintains health and well being because it contains all the nutrients the body needs in the correct proportions.
9	List the 5 food groups.	Fruit and vegetables; starchy foods, oils; dairy products and meat, fish, eggs, pulses, and nuts.
10	Explain why fibre is important as part of a balanced diet.	Fibre is important in the diet to lower the risk of heart disease and maintain a healthy digestive system.
11	Define nutrient deficiency.	An inadequate supply of essential nutrients such as vitamins and minerals in diet resulting in malnutrition or disease.

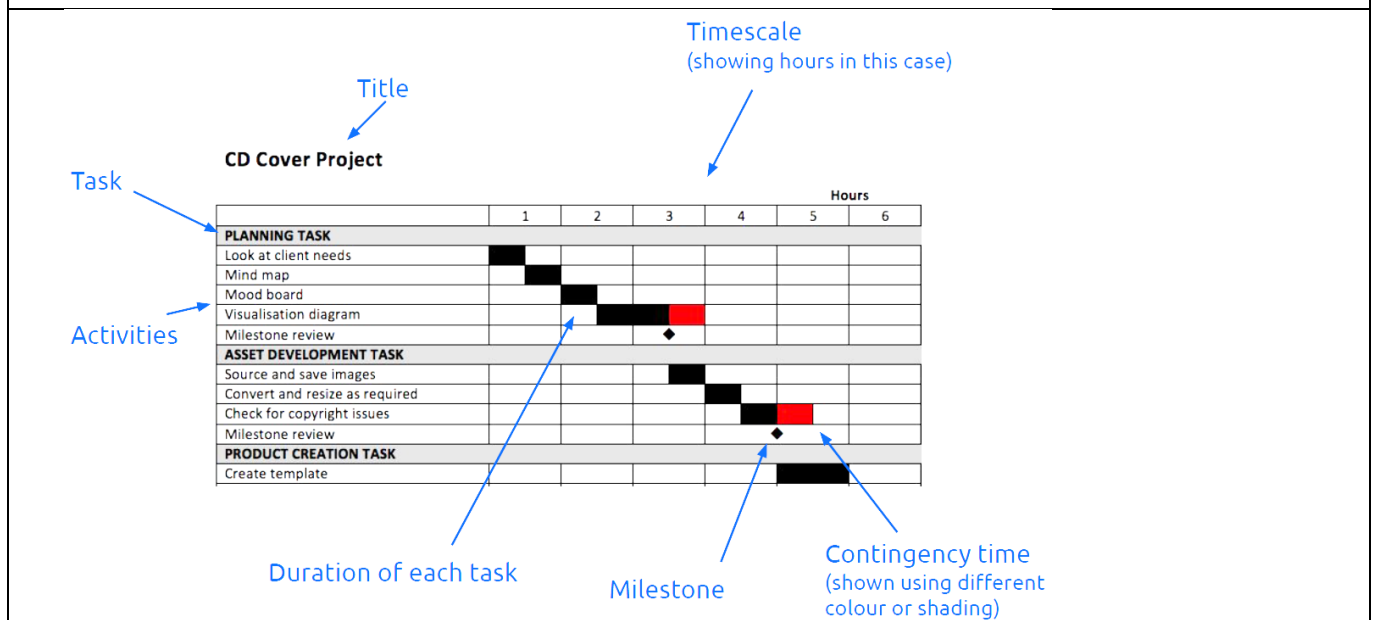
12	List some examples of negative effects that can be caused due to nutrient deficiency.	Anaemia, rickets, poor growth, anorexia, depression, and tiredness.
13	Define stress.	Feelings of mental and emotional tension that can be short or long term. Stress can affect our physical, intellectual, emotional and social health and well-being.
14	List barriers to seeking help.	Culture, gender and education.
15	Explain the term stigma.	Stigma is a word to describe something that people feel ashamed about. In some cultural groups there is a stigma attached to certain conditions, for example depression.
16	Explain the term economic factors.	Economic factors relate to a persons employment situation and financial resources. Economic factors can determine a person's lifestyle, which may positively or negatively affect health and wellbeing.
17	Define poverty.	Absolute poverty means that despite benefits being available, they do not receive enough money to meet their basic needs, such as food, clothing or housing. Relative poverty means people with an income can only afford the essentials such as food, clothing, and housing. Poverty limits people life chances and has a negative affect on health and well-being.
18	Define pollution.	Pollution is the contamination of the environment (water, air, land) and living organisms by harmful chemicals. Noise and light pollution also affect health and well-being.
19	Explain the term expected life event.	Expected life events happen to most people and can be predicted. This makes it easier to plan for an manage, their effects. Am example of this could be starting school, retirement or parenthood.
20	Explain the term unexpected life events.	Life events such as accidents and injury, are unexpected and cannot be predicted. As it is not possible to prepare for these events, they often have a greater impact on health and wellbeing.
21	List three unexpected life events.	Imprisonment, redundancy, exclusion or dropping out of education, bereavement, ill health.
22	Define the term pulse.	You can feel the pulse in the wrist or neck. It is used to measure how fast the heart beats in beats per minute (bpm). Pulse rate is a physiological indicator of the level of a person's health and physical fitness.

23	Explain blood pressure.	Blood pressure is an important indicator of health. Blood pressure that is too high puts strain on the heart. Blood pressure is the pressure exerted by blood against the artery walls. It is measured in millimetres of mercury (mm Hg) and is shown as two numbers.
24	Define systolic pressure.	Systolic pressure is the maximum pressure in the blood vessels as the heart pushes the blood out. (top number)
25	Define diastolic pressure.	Is the minimum pressure in the vessels when the heart relaxes between beats. (bottom number)
26	Define peak flow.	Peak flow is short for peak expiratory flow (PEF). This is the speed at which a person can expel air from their lungs. PEF tests are used to assess the health of a person's lungs.
27	What is BMI?	Body mass index.
28	List 3 physical of the negative effects of smoking.	Infertility, cancer, reduced fitness, respiration problems, miscarriage.
29	Explain the term person centred approach.	This is a holistic approach; and puts the individual at the heart of health care planning, so that the whole range of physical, intellectual, emotional and social health needs are met.
30	Define empowerment.	Empowerment means being independent, making choices and doing things for yourself.
31	Explain dignity.	People have dignity when they have high self-concept and when they are treated with respect. Health care professionals must work hard to preserve a person's dignity when delivering care, for examples by asking for permission before proceeding with a treatment.
32	Define respect.	Listening to and respecting an individuals opinions and feelings, without imposing a view of what is best for them.
33	Explain communication.	Communication can be categorised into two areas verbal and non-verbal. When caring for someone it is important to communicate effectively, maintaining respect and dignity. Some people may have communication needs and preferences, such as Makaton or British Sign Language.
34	Explain anti-discriminatory practice.	All people are to be treated equally and fairly according to their individual needs; this can include culture, religion, sexual orientation or personal beliefs.
35	Define confidentiality.	People have rights in law to have their information kept private.
36	Explain safeguarding.	Safeguarding means protecting people from harm, abuse, or neglect. Health professionals must know how to prevent people

		coming to harm, how to respond if they suspect harm and who is most likely to be at risk of harm.
37	Define stereotyping.	Making assumptions about groups of people based on their gender, nationality or culture, age, sexuality or religion,
38	Define prejudice.	A judgement, usually negative, about someone because of their background.
39	Outline SMART targets.	Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-related.
40	Define primary care services.	Primary care services are the first point of contact you are likely to have with the National Health Service (NHS), for example, when you go to the doctor or dentist.
41	Define secondary care services.	Provide specialist treatment or care such as cardiology, gynaecology or neurology.
42	Define allied care services.	A range of speciality health care professionals mentally and physically including care from dietician, podiatrist or radiographer.
43	Define formal support.	Care provided by a trained health and social care professional who is paid to provide support.
44	Define informal support.	Often comes from friends and family who want to encourage you and are not paid.
45	Explain obstacles.	Obstacles are problems or difficulties that people may face when trying to follow the recommended actions in their plan. Obstacles can prevent people from reaching their goal or improving their health and wellbeing.
46	Define mitigation.	Actions to reduce the severity, seriousness or painfulness of events.
47	Explain motivation.	Motivation is the drive to continue with something. It is usually higher at the start of a new health and wellbeing plan, when results can show more quickly. Over time, people may find it harder to maintain their commitment to the plan.
48	Define addiction	Not having control of doing, taking or using something to the point where it could be harmful to you.
49	List 4 possible obstacles to accessing services.	Geographical, financial, psychological, physical, personal needs and resources.
50	List 4 lifestyle choices.	Alcohol, drugs, exercise and diet.

What is the purpose of a mood board?	The purpose of a mood board is to develop ideas visually.
What is the content of a mood board?	Content of a mood board: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Images/photographs/logo • Colours • Text/fonts/styles/keywords • Textures, fabrics and other materials • Digital mood board = sounds and video clips
What is the purpose of a mind map?	The purpose of a mind map is to develop ideas using text.
What is the content of a mind map?	Content of a mind map: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central node with the main theme • Sub-nodes with interconnecting lines/branches • Text • Images can also be used
What is the purpose of a visualisation diagram?	The purpose of visualisation diagram is to plan still image.
What is the content of a visualisation diagram?	Content of a visualisation diagram: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple images and graphics showing size and position • Colours and colour schemes • Position and style of text • Fonts to be used • Annotation providing more detail

What are the 7 key items you should include on a work plan?



What ways can you achieve good file management during your coursework.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Save work with sensible file names 2. Use folders to organise work 3. Use version control to find the most up to date version. 4. Using the right file format
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Describing Landscapes

Core Question	Knowledge
What is a landscape?	The visible features that make up the surface of an area of land.
What is an element you could see in a landscape?	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human (manmade) element. • Physical (natural) element. • Biological (living) element. • Variable (changing/temporary) element e.g. weather.
What is a landform?	Any physical feature of Earth's surface that has a recognisable shape and is made by natural causes e.g. cave.
What is a built landscape?	Where there are more human than physical elements visible in a landscape e.g. city centre.
What is a natural landscape?	Where there are more physical than human elements visible in a landscape e.g. forest.

The UK's Physical Landscapes

Core Question	Knowledge
Where are glaciated landscapes in the UK?	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The north of the UK • The west of the UK • Scotland • Wales • Northern England
Where are upland landscapes in the UK?	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The north of the UK • The west of the UK • Scotland • Wales • Northern England
Where are lowland landscapes in the UK?	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The south of the UK • The east of the UK • Southeast England
How were upland landscapes created in the UK?	10,000 years ago parts of the UK were covered by an ice sheet which eroded out deep valleys and mountain ranges.

Characteristics of Upland and Lowland Landscapes

Core Question	Knowledge
How does the geology of upland landscapes make them distinctive landscapes?	Made out of granite, gneiss and limestone which are resistant rocks that are less likely to be eroded. This results in mountains forming.
How does the geology of lowland landscapes make them distinctive landscapes?	Made out of chalk and clay which are less resistant rocks that are more likely to be eroded. This results in flatter land forming.
How does the climate of upland landscapes make them distinctive landscapes?	Relief rainfall and cold temperatures are common resulting in more freeze-thaw weathering.
How does the climate of lowland landscapes make them distinctive landscapes?	Less rainfall and warmer temperatures result in less weathering.

How does human activity in upland landscapes make them distinctive landscapes?	<p>One of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheep farming due to poor soil and colder climate • Tourism which creates litter and footpath erosion • Quarrying slate and granite which can alter the appearance of landscapes • Reservoirs built due to high rainfall • Wind farms due to stronger winds which alter appearance of natural landscape
How does human activity lowland landscapes make them distinctive landscapes?	<p>One of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrot farming due to fertile soil which can result in landscapes being flattened by machinery • Urban areas built due to low relief which has resulted in loss of woodlands

Shaping Landscapes

Core Question	Knowledge
What is a geomorphic process?	Any process in a landscape that change its shape.
What is weathering?	The impact of weather and living things which act to break down the surface of the Earth but not move it.
What is erosion?	The wearing away of rock by a moving force such as a river or ocean.
What is mass movement?	The moving of rocks and loose material down a slope such as a cliff or valley slide in a landscape.
What is transportation?	When sediment is moved by a moving force.
What is deposition?	The dropping or dumping of sediment by a moving force.
The Earth's surface can be broken down by sub-aerial processes such as rain, frost and wind. Freeze-thaw weathering is an example. What is this geomorphic process called?	Mechanical weathering.
When the climate is warm and wet, carbonic dioxide can dissolve into rain to create a 'carbonic acid'. The carbonic acid in rainfall hits rocks and dissolves any parts of the rock made of calcium carbonate. What is this geomorphic process called?	Chemical weathering.
Plant roots can get into small cracks in the rock. As the roots grow, the cracks become larger. This causes small pieces of rock to break away. What is this geomorphic process called?	Biological weathering.
What is hydraulic action?	When the sheer force of the waves/ rivers loosens material and widens cracks in the cliff/banks of the river.
What is abrasion?	Rocks and particles carried by the sea/river rub against the cliffs/bank and riverbed wearing them away like sandpaper.
What is attrition?	Rocks being carried in the sea/river collide and rub against each other breaking into smaller pieces and becoming smoother.

What is solution (erosion)?	Cliff sides/river banks made from certain rocks can be dissolved by sea water/river water.
What is a land slump?	Material falls down a curved 'slip plane' which means that the material is rotated backwards in to the cliff or valley side when it falls.
What is a land slide?	Material falls down a straight 'slip plane' which means that the cliff or valley side is straight and material falls in a straight line.
What is traction?	Heavy rocks and boulders are rolled along the river/sea bed.
What is saltation?	Small stones and pebbles are 'bounced' along the river/sea bed.
What is suspension?	Very small particles of sand or clay that are 'suspended' in the water.
What is solution (transportation)?	Takes place when material is dissolved in the water, it is invisible and does not colour the water.

Erosional Landforms in Coastal Landscapes

Core Question	Knowledge
How are headland and bays formed?	Less resistant rock is eroded fastest causing a bay. This leaves more resistant rock types sticking out as a headland.
Waves cause weaknesses to form cracks at the base of the headland. Over time the cracks become larger to form a cave. The cave gets bigger and eventually the back wall is eroded away to form an arch. What happens next?	Cracks appear above the arch to the top of the headland due to weathering and eventually collapses leaving a stack separated from the mainland.

Depositional Landforms in Coastal Landscapes

Core Question	Knowledge
How are beaches formed?	If the swash is stronger than the backwash in sheltered environments (such as bays), deposition of sand occurs.
Which process causes a beach to extend out into the sea (spit) when the coastline ends?	Longshore drift.
What is longshore drift?	A zigzag movement of sediment along the beach due to swash carrying sediment up the beach at an angle and backwash carrying sediment down the beach with gravity at right angles to the beach.

Case Study of a Coastal Landscape: Jurassic Coast

Core Question	Knowledge
CASE STUDY: Which landform has been created by geomorphic processes at your coastal landscape case study (Jurassic Coast)?	Cave, arch, stack and stump at Old Harry's Rocks.
CASE STUDY: Give one way climate influences geomorphic processes at your coastal landscape case study (Jurassic Coast)?	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warm summers evaporate seawater in rocks quickly leaving salt crystals which breakdown the rocks (salt weathering). • Area is hit from SW prevailing wind bringing in storms, which makes destructive waves to erode cliffs through hydraulic action and abrasion.
CASE STUDY: How does geology influence geomorphic processes at your coastal landscape case study (Jurassic Coast)?	Coastline is made from bands of hard (chalk and limestone) which erodes faster than soft rock (clay and sandstone) causes headlands at hard rock (e.g. Old Harry's Rocks) and bays at soft rock (e.g. Lulworth Cove).
CASE STUDY: Give one way human activity/management has influenced geomorphic processes at your coastal landscape case study (Jurassic Coast)?	One of the following: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Chesil Beach Groynes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates wider beaches by stopping longshore drift. • Wider beaches stop erosion of land behind by slowing waves. • Caused narrower beaches down the coast which causes high erosion there. </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Dawlish Sea Wall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protects cliffs from eroding. • creates a strong backwash, which removes sediment from beach. • Creates narrower beaches through stronger backwash which can actually speed up erosion. </div> </div>

Landforms in River Landscapes

Core Question	Knowledge
What is a river basin?	Area of land surrounding a river where any rain falling on the land eventually makes its way into that river.
What three courses does the river flow in its long profile from source to mouth?	Upper course (source), middle course and lower course (mouth).
A waterfall (upper course) happens when a river flows over a layer of resistant rock sitting on top of less resistant rock What happens to the less resistant rock?	The less resistant erodes quicker which undercuts the resistant rock causing it to overhang and collapse. The collapsed rock erodes a plunge pool at the base of the waterfall.
What is a gorge (upper course)?	A steep sided valley formed when erosion causes a waterfall to retreat back through the landscape.
State the 4 geomorphic processes that create a v-shaped valley (upper course) in order.	Vertical erosion -> weathering of valley side -> mass movement of valley side -> abrasion using collapsed valley
Which part of a meander (middle course) does water move fastest and erosion happens?	The outside bend.
Which part of a meander (middle course) does water move slower and deposition happens?	The inside bend.
What is an oxbow lake (middle course)?	When the river breaks through a meander (e.g. during a flood) and the loop is cut off from the main river channel.

What is a floodplain (lower course)?	An area of land that is covered in water when a river bursts its banks causing material to be deposited on either side of the river.
What are levees (lower course)?	A build-up of material caused by the flooding of floodplains forming barriers to build up on the riverbank.

Case Study of a River Basin Landscape: Severn River Basin

Core Question	Knowledge
CASE STUDY: Which landform has been created by geomorphic processes at your river basin case study (Severn River Basin)?	Severn-Break-its-Neck Waterfall.
CASE STUDY: Give one way climate has influenced geomorphic processes at your river basin case study (Severn River Basin)?	<p>One of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher rainfall and cooler temperatures cause freeze-thaw weathering to break up exposed rock on valley sides in the upper course causing mass movement such as landslides and increasing abrasion in the riverbed. • Storms are common causing floods. This floods areas in the middle and lower course and more water can speed up erosion of the riverbanks in these areas. • Storms are common causing floods. Where floodplains are flooded, more material will be deposited and levees could be formed.
CASE STUDY: How has geology influenced geomorphic processes at your river basin case study (Severn River Basin)?	Upper course is made up of impermeable rock (shale and slate) which means there is a higher surface run off into the river. A higher amount of water increases erosion causing v-shaped valleys.
CASE STUDY: Give one way human activity/management has influenced geomorphic processes at your river basin case study (Severn River Basin)?	<p>One of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Vyrnwy Dam has stopped an increase in speed and amount of water after heavy rain. This reduces transportation and erosion. • Fewer flooding events caused by the Vyrnwy Dam will mean there is less sediment available to be deposited to create floodplains and natural levees might not build up. • Tree planting stabilises slopes which reduces mass movement which reduces how much sediment is transported by the river. This reduces deposition and abrasion in the river due to a lack of sediment.

Organic Chemistry and Chemical Analysis Core questions

	Question	Answer
1	What is a pure substance?	A single element or compound that is not mixed with anything else.
2	What is a formulation?	A mixture that has been designed as a useful product and follows a fixed recipe.
3	What is the active ingredient?	The particular chemical in a formulation that gives the desired effect.
4	What is chromatography?	A separation technique that separates mixtures of soluble substances.
5	What is the mobile phase?	The part of a chromatography experiment that moves during the experiment, either a liquid solvent or an inert gas.
6	What is the stationary phase?	The part of a chromatography experiment that does not move during the experiment, either paper or gel.
7	What is the R _f value?	In paper chromatography, this is the distance moved by the substance divided by the distance moved by the solvent. Different substances have different values.
8	What is a chromatogram?	The final output of a chromatography experiment that can be analysed to identify substances present.
9	What is gas-liquid chromatography?	An advanced form of chromatography that uses an inert gas as the mobile phase and a column of gel-coated beads as the stationary phase.
10	What is crude oil and how is it made?	A fossil fuel made millions of years ago from the compressed remains of dead aquatic organisms. Made up of a mixture of hydrocarbons.
11	What is a hydrocarbon?	Any substance that contains only the elements carbon and hydrogen covalently bonded together.
12	What is a finite resource?	Any resource that will eventually run out.
13	What are alkanes?	A homologous series of hydrocarbons in which each carbon has 4 single bonds. The general formula is C_nH_{2n+2} .

14	What is fractional distillation?	An advanced separation technique that separates mixtures of substances based on differences in boiling points.
15	What is a fraction?	Any part of crude oil made of hydrocarbons with similar boiling points removed during fractional distillation. Each fraction has different properties and uses.
16	What does the term volatile mean?	A substance that readily turns into a gas.
17	What does viscosity mean?	A measure of how easily a substance flows.
18	What does flammability mean?	A measure of how easily a substance can ignite and catch fire.
19	What is complete combustion?	When a hydrocarbon fuel burns completely in air to produce only carbon dioxide and water.
20	What is incomplete combustion?	When a hydrocarbon burns and not enough oxygen is present. Water, toxic *carbon monoxide* and carbon soot particles are the products.
21	What is cracking?	A process that uses high temperatures and a catalyst to thermally decompose long chain hydrocarbons into shorter chain ones.
22	What are alkenes?	A homologous series of hydrocarbons that contains one carbon-carbon double bond. The general formula is C_nH_{2n} .
23	What is the structural formula?	A diagrammatic way of showing how the atoms in a molecule are arranged.
24	What does saturated mean?	A hydrocarbon that does not contain any double bonds.
25	What does unsaturated mean?	A hydrocarbon that contains at least one double bond.
26	What is a homologous series?	A group of compounds that have the same general formula and display trends in physical properties.

Waves Core questions

	Question	Answer
1	Describe a transverse wave	Oscillations occur at right angles to direction of energy travel
2	Describe a longitudinal wave	Oscillations occur parallel to direction of energy travel
3	Give two examples of transverse waves	Light, ripple on a pond
4	Give two examples of longitudinal waves	Sound, a plucked slinky
5	How would you show that in a sound wave, the wave travels but not the air?	Observe a helium balloon in the path of the wave: it will oscillate about a fixed position
6	How would you show that in a water wave, the wave travels but not the water?	Observe a float in the path of the wave: it will oscillate about a fixed position
7	Give the formula for period and frequency	Period = 1/ frequency
8	Define "amplitude"	The distance from the point of zero disturbance to the point of maximum disturbance
9	How would you measure the speed of sound waves?	Fire a starting pistol at distance, record the time between seeing the pistol flash and hearing the bang, speed = distance / time
10	How would you measure the speed of water waves?	Using a ripple tank and lamp, follow a single crest with a pencil and record the time from one end to the other. Speed = distance / time
11	What is the "electromagnetic spectrum"?	A set of electromagnetic waves with a range of frequencies, all travelling at the same speed in a vacuum
12	State the names of the waves in the EM spectrum in order from longest to shortest wavelength	Radio, microwave, infra-red, visible, ultra-violet, X-rays, gamma rays
13	Which group of electromagnetic waves has the longest wavelength?	Radio
14	Which group of electromagnetic waves has the highest frequency?	Gamma
15	State a use of radio waves	Communication
16	State three uses of microwaves	Cooking, mobile phones, satellite communications
17	State two uses of infra-red waves	Cooking, communications
18	State a use of visible light	Optical fibres
19	State three uses of ultraviolet light	Counterfeit note detection, fluorescent bulbs, tanning beds
20	State a use of X-rays	Medical diagnosis
21	State two uses of gamma rays	Sterilising medical equipment , treating cancer
22	Define "frequency"	Number of wave cycles in 1 second
23	Define "wavelength"	Distance from a point on a wave to the equivalent point on the next wave

24	Give the formula for wave velocity, frequency and wavelength	$V = f\lambda$ Velocity = frequency x wavelength
25	What happens in reflection? (HT)	A wave bounces off the surface of a material
26	What is "colour"? (HT)	A property of visible light determined by its frequency
27	What happens in refraction? (HT)	A wave changes direction as it travels through a material because it changes speed
28	What happens in absorption?	The wave's energy is transferred to an atom and the wave is stopped
29	What happens in transmission?	Waves pass through a material
30	Why do we see a green object as green?	It reflects green light and absorbs all other wavelength
31	How does a blue filter work?	It transmits blue light and absorbs all other wavelengths
32	What are radio waves produced by? (HT)	Oscillations in electrical circuits
33	What can absorbed radio waves can induce? (HT)	Oscillations in electrical circuits
34	Where do gamma rays come from?	Changes in the atomic nucleus
35	What are the three ionising electromagnetic waves?	Ultraviolet, X-rays, gamma rays
36	What is "radiation dose"?	A measure of the risk of harm from exposure to radiation
37	What are the dangers from ultraviolet waves?	Premature skin ageing; increased risk of skin cancer due to ionisation
38	What are the dangers from X-rays and gamma rays?	Ionisation leading to mutation leading to cancer
39	What is the unit of radiation dose?	miliSieverts (mSv)
40	What does damage from radiation depend on?	What part of the body is exposed, amount and type of radiation

Magnetism and Electromagnetism Core questions

	Question	Answer
1	What is a magnetic field?	The area in which a magnetic material experiences the magnetic force
2	How is a magnetic field shown?	With field lines

3	How does the distance from a magnet affect the size of the magnetic force experienced?	The higher the distance, the lower the force
4	What do two "like" poles do?	Repel
5	What do two "unlike" poles do?	Attract
6	What direction do field lines flow in?	North pole to South pole
7	What is a permanent magnet?	An object that always has a magnetic field around it
8	What is an induced magnet?	An object that has been turned into a magnet because of the presence of a magnetic field
9	What is an electromagnet?	A current-carrying wire has a magnetic field around it
10	Describe the magnetic field around a current-carrying wire.	Circular around the wire
11	What is a solenoid?	A coil of current-carrying wire
12	Describe the magnetic field around a solenoid	Straight through the coil, looping at the ends of the coil. Ends of the coil act as N and S poles.
13	How can we increase the strength of the field around a solenoid?	Add a soft magnetic core
14	Describe the motor effect (HT)	A current-carrying wire placed in a magnetic field, at right angles to the field, will experience a force
15	Describe Fleming's Left Hand Rule (HT)	Force, magnetic field and current are at right angles to each other ThuMb = Motion First finger = Field SeCond finger = Current
16	Describe how an electric motor makes one half-turn	The coil experiences a force up on one side and down on the other, due to the motor effect (the current is at right angles to the field).
17	Explain how a commutator allows a DC motor to turn continuously	The commutator causes the current to reverse its direction through the coil every half turn. This means that the forces on the coil are always acting to turn it in the same direction.

Chemistry of the Atmosphere Core questions

	<u>Question</u>	<u>Answer</u>
1	What is respiration?	The process by which all living organisms remove oxygen from the atmosphere and release carbon dioxide.

2	What is the process of photosynthesis?	The process by which plants remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and release oxygen.
3	What is the earth's atmosphere?	Layer of gases that surrounds the Earth.
4	What are fossil fuels and how are they made?	Coal, oil and natural gas formed millions of years ago by the compression of the dead remains of plants and animals resulting in the locking away of large amounts of carbon from the atmosphere.
5	Define the ocean	Large bodies of saltwater.
6	What are sediments?	The particles of earth material that settled out of the water.
7	What is oxygen?	A colourless, odourless gas made from molecules containing two oxygen atoms.
8	What is carbon dioxide?	A colourless, odourless gas made from molecules containing one Carbon atom for every two Oxygen atoms.
9	What is nitrogen?	A colourless, odourless gas made from molecules containing two nitrogen atoms.
10	What is methane?	A colourless, odourless gas made from molecules containing one carbon for every four hydrogen atoms.
11	What is water vapour?	Water that has been evaporated and now exists as a gas in the atmosphere which can condense to form clouds.
12	How were volcanos involved in the formation of the atmosphere?	A mountain formed from molten rock escaping from beneath the Earth's surface. Also releases gases into the atmosphere.
13	What is ozone?	A thin layer of the atmosphere, about 30 km up, where oxygen is in the form of ozone molecules. This layer absorbs UV radiation from the Sun.
14	The early atmosphere was made up of . . .	Carbon dioxide, nitrogen, methane, ammonia and water vapour.
15	What does absorb mean?	To take in
16	What are greenhouse gases?	Any gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect.
17	What does correlation mean?	A mutual relationship between two things: when one thing changes, so does the other. Correlation *does not* mean causation.
18	What is deforestation?	The removal of large regions of forest by humans for other purposes.
19	What does peer-review mean?	The process by which scientific papers are scrutinised and checked by other members of the scientific community before publication.

20	What is global warming?	The gradual increase in average global temperature that has been increasing in recent years due to human activity.
21	What is greenhouse effect?	The effect caused by some gases in the atmosphere that prevents infrared radiation from escaping the Earth by reflecting it back to the surface, thus leading to an increase in surface temperature.
22	What is radiation?	Heat transfer by electromagnetic waves.
23	What is carbon footprint?	The total amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases produced over the full lifecycle of a product, service or event.
24	What is carbon capture?	Taking carbon dioxide from an industrial process and depositing it into underground rocks to prevent it entering the atmosphere.
25	What is carbon off-setting?	Carrying out activities that will increase the natural rate of removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere such as reforestation and tree planting.
26	What is meant by carbon neutral?	Any process that has no overall release of carbon dioxide by balancing the amount of carbon dioxide released with the amount taken in.
27	What is alternative energy?	Energy obtained from resources other than fossil fuels
28	What are particulates?	A form of atmospheric pollution made up of tiny particles such as soot or dust.
29	How does acid rain form?	Rain that has been made more acidic due to dissolved sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen. Causes damage to ecosystems and buildings.
30	What is global dimming?	A reduction in the amount of sunlight reaching the surface of the Earth due to particulates.
31	What is sulphur dioxide?	A gas that comes from burning of fuels such as coal and oil. It is a respiratory irritant and can damage plant tissues.
32	What are oxides of nitrogen?	Pollutants formed when nitrogen reacts with oxygen at very high temperatures such as in a car engine.
33	What are hydrocarbons?	A compound containing only hydrogen and carbon.
34	What are pollutants?	A chemical that contaminates the air, water or soil.
35	What is toxicity?	Measure of the harmfulness of a substance.

Using Resources Core questions

	<u>Question</u>	<u>Answer</u>
1	What does Finite mean?	A resource we use faster that it can be replaced.
2	What does Renewable mean?	A resource which can be replaced faster than we use it up.
3	What is Filtration?	A process which can separate solids like grit and leaves from water.
4	What is Sterilization?	A process which kills bacteria and viruses.
5	What does Potable mean?	Safe for drinking.
6	What are Pollutants?	Chemicals which may be harmful to living organisms. Not naturally found in the water supply.
7	What does conservation mean?	The preservation or protection of natural resources; the use of less of a resource to make the supply last longer.
8	What is a Non-renewable resource?	A resource that, once used, cannot be replaced within a human lifetime.
9	What is pollution?	Any change to the natural environment that can harm living things.
10	What does reduce mean?	To reduce or lessen the amount of waste you create.
11	What does reuse mean?	To use something again that would usually be thrown away such as plastic bags from the grocery store.
12	What does recycle mean?	Turning waste into reusable materials such as plastic or metal.
13	What is meant by a natural resource?	Something we use for a purpose that comes from nature.
14	What is potable water?	Water that is safe to drink.
15	What is pure water?	Contains only water molecules (boils at exactly 100°C).
16	Describe stages in making water potable?	1. Fresh water obtained from reservoirs/lakes.
		2. Pass water through filtration beds - insoluble solids removed.
		3. Sterilisation (bacteria killed by using UV, chlorine or ozone).
17	Describe how drinking water can obtained from salt water (brine)	By distillation.
		Heat to 100°C so water turns to a vapour.
		Condense the water vapour back to a liquid using cold water in a condenser.

18	State the stages in treating sewage water (4)	Sewage treatment includes:
		• Screening and grit removal.
		• Sedimentation to produce sewage sludge and effluent.
		• Anaerobic digestion of sewage sludge. • Aerobic biological treatment of effluent.
19	How does phytomining extract copper?	Plants (plants take up copper in the soil, plants are burnt, ash contains the copper) electrolysis used to obtain copper from ash.
20	How does bioleaching extract copper?	Bacteria ingests copper compounds and makes leachates that contain copper. Electrolysis is used to obtain copper from leachate.
21	What 4 stages need to be considered in Life Cycle Assessments?	Extraction, manufacture, use, disposal.
22	What are the Advantages of recycling materials?	Conserves raw materials.
		Conserves fossil fuels.
		Saves energy.
23	What are the advantages of mining/quarrying materials?	Creates jobs.
		Brings money into the community.
24	What are the Disadvantages of mining/quarrying materials?	Mining or quarrying scars the landscape.
		Destroys mining habitats.
		Use fossil fuels.
		Noise pollution. Air pollution.
25	Why is potable water not the same as pure water?	It contains other dissolved substances.
26	What are Resources?	Materials found in the earth that people need and value.
27	What does Sustainable mean?	Able to meet the current demand for a resource without depleting the future supply.
28	What is groundwater?	Water that fills the cracks and spaces in underground soil and rock layers.
29	What is desalination?	The removal of salt from seawater to make it usable for drinking and farming.
30	What is reverse osmosis?	A technique for purifying water by forcing it through a semipermeable membrane.
31	What does purification mean?	The act of cleaning by getting rid of impurities.
32	What is organic waste?	Waste material from living organisms eg sewage or manure.
33	What is chemical waste?	Hazardous waste that is usually a by-product of industrial processes.
34	What is a metal ore?	Rocks containing metal compounds which can be used as a source of the metal.
35	What is phytomining?	The process of extraction of metals from ores using plants.
36	What is bioleaching?	Using bacteria to extract metals from their ores..

37	What is a life cycle assessment?	Analysis of environmental impacts of products from the design stage through end-of-life.
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